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1915-1916

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Gainesville Nurseries

H. S. GRAVES, Proprietor
GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA

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SATSUMA ORANGES

CATALOG AND PRICE LIST

Season of 1915-1916



Part of Orange Tree Nursery in Pecan Grove

FOREWORD

This issue of our Annual Catalogue marks the fifteenth year of our growing and selling trees, plants, shrubs, etc. We do not attempt the production or to handle everything in the plant line, as many items are similar, and some others entirely unadapted to this latitude, but prefer to list only the items of known value, however, keeping in close touch with such new and promising stock as under thorough test has proven worthy.

We would call special attention to that of SERVICE. In these days, the nurseryman's duty is not only to furnish good stock, properly handled and promptly shipped, but to give reliable information to assist the purchaser in obtaining the best possible results with it; and we expect all patrons desirous of such service to use us as freely as they wish.

Our location is 70 miles southwest of Jacksonville, Fla., Gainesville being a junction of the Atlantic Coast Line, Seaboard Air Line, and Tampa and Jacksonville railroads. We are one mile northwest of court house.

We thank you for the generous patronage in the past, and trust you will remember us in your future orders for anything in our line. To those unacquainted, let us serve you. We will do our utmost to please you as well.

GAINESVILLE NURSERIES,

H. S. Graves, Proprietor.

Autumn 1915.

Bell Telephone connections; local and long distance.

Information for Planters

We give herewith a few brief items to assist those who are unfamiliar with planting. However, bear in mind we are at your service, and willing to give you the best advice possible.

SELECTION OF TREES. For shipment, we advise the smaller and medium-sized trees; locally, any size. Extra heavy trees must necessarily be packed with less roots in proportion to their size than smaller grades, and should be planted out in the very shortest time possible after being dug. This insures success with them.

WHERE TO PLANT. Thousands upon thousands of various trees and plants are worse than thrown away each year, by being planted where they have no earthly chance to make good; placed along trash-grown fence rows, in a hard baked soil or grassy sod, or under large spreading trees, where they are robbed of fertilizer, moisture and sun. With but few exceptions, all plant life insists upon plenty of all these elements.

PREPARING THE SOIL. All land should be either well plowed or deeply spaded (if area is small), leveled, and laid off in design or form desired; do this before trees arrive if possible.

CARE OF TREES ON ARRIVAL. If not ready to plant when received, remove all packing material, dig a trench in shaded location and heel in by covering roots with earth, and give a copious watering. Trees or plants thus treated can so remain safely until desired to plant in their permanent places. Can you recall any one throwing a bundle of trees under the house and all but forgetting about them? Trees to stand such treatment must have an excess of vitality and then some more.

PLANTING. Dig all holes sufficiently wide and deep to take roots without crowding, and to place good surface soil under them. Smooth off with a sharp knife all bruised or broken roots, and if sub-soil is poor use only best surface soil in filling in around roots; plant same depth as tree grew, which will be shown by earth mark. Straighten out all lateral roots (this does not apply to pot-grown stock, which must be planted as received, earth and all), pack soil around the roots thoroughly, watering at the same time except soil is very wet. Distances for various stock given in tables below.

FERTILIZING AND CULTURE. Use caution in fertilizing when trees are planted; generally too much is used, especially of strong commercial mixtures; one-fourth to one pound of fine ground bone meal, according to size of tree or plant, is safe and will be beneficial if soil is very poor; otherwise, we would apply fertilizer after tree has become established and made growth, applying to surface and raked in. Heating manures placed in contact with the roots of any tree or plant are injurious and generally fatal. During the period between planting time and the usual rainy season, cultivation should be regular and thorough, thus preserving the moisture which the plant needs in starting off and which is generally deficient at that period.

PRUNING. After the first year's growth, nearly all kinds of trees are made more shapely by a little judicious pruning. Where close cultivation is desired as in the orchard row, stock should be side pruned to a sufficient height so the harness or plow gear will not break or bruise low growth. All pruning should be done while the stock is nearest dormant (with the exception of evergreen trees), which is generally from late December to early February.

IN CONCLUSION. We earnestly urge the very best care you can possibly afford to give, on all your purchases in plant life; for your results either as a pleasure product or a revenue producer will be closely in proportion to the care bestowed.

DISTANCE FOR PLANTING.

	Feet each way		Feet each way
Oranges, common stock	20 to 30	Grapes, bunch variety	8 to 10
Oranges, C. Trif. stock	15 to 20	Grapes, Muscadine	20 to 30
Kumquats	8 to 10	Figs and Quince	10 to 15
Peaches	15 to 20	Cattley Guavas	4 to 6
Plums	12 to 15	Japan Persimmons	10 to 15
Pears	15 to 20	PECANS	30 to 50

Number of Trees to Acre—Square Form.

Dist. apart	No. of Trees	Dist. apart	No. of Trees
8x 8	680	16x16	170
10x10	435	18x18	134
12x12	302	20x20	108
14x14	222	25x25	69
15x15	193	30x30	48

Dist. apart	No. of Trees	Dist. apart	No. of Trees
35x35	35	50x50	17
40x40	27	60x60	12

Number of Trees to Acre—Triangle Form.

Dist. apart	No. of Trees	Dist. apart	No. of Trees
25x25	79	40x40	31
30x30	55	50x50	20
35x35	40	60x60	14

Nut Trees

PECANS, GRAFTS AND BUDS

(On Pecan Stock)

THE PECAN has now become thoroughly established as one of the leading commercial orchard trees. They are not only hardy and long lived, but the crop can be gathered without haste, and can be marketed at good prices throughout the year. While naturally a forest tree, it responds to extra care given it the same as all our other fruit trees.

SPECIAL SIZE PECAN TREES. For local orders only. We have a ten-acre pecan orchard, in which the trees were planted twice as close one way as the other. We are now taking out every other tree where customers desire something extra heavy, to get quick results; being a grade much larger than is grown in the ordinary nursery block.

Trees transplanted from this orchard the past several seasons, gave as good results as younger and smaller stock from the nursery. Sizes will run from three to six inches in diameter at the collar, and are from four to ten years old; a large number of them in bearing.

All are budded or grafted, and in the following varieties: Curtis, Van Deman, Stuart, Schley, Delmas, Pabst, Russell, Teche, Moneymaker, Frotscher, Success, James and Randall.

To those in position to use this stock, come and look them over—a grade of tree that is rarely offered for sale

PECAN BUDWOOD, from young, vigorous bearing trees of our own orchards; fresh cut, carefully packed and prompt shipment; in the following varieties:

List No. 1. Curtis, Randall, Stuart, and Van Deman. \$1.00 per hundred.

List No. 2. Frotscher, Money-maker, Pabst, and Teche. \$1.25 per hundred.

List No. 3. Delmas, James, Success, and Schley. \$1.50 per hundred. All post paid.

Wood for budding is ready July to September, inclusive; for grafting, December to February, inclusive. We cut wood averaging about eighteen inches in length, so that it may be re-cut for grafting if desired.

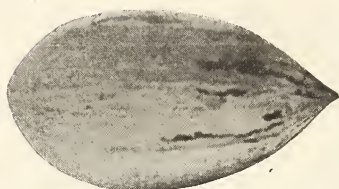
Description of Varieties.

TECHE. Is supposed to be a seedling from Frotscher, under which name it was sent out for some time. It is a Louisiana product, however, and its good bearing qualities, even when severely cut for propagating wood, makes it worthy of planting. In size is a trifle smaller than its parent Frotscher, but in this latitude is superior to it in bearing; producing with us, so far, three times as many nuts.

MONEYMAKER. Is one of a large number of seedlings in the orchard of Mr. S. H. James, Mound, La., from nuts planted by him in 1885. It is reported by Mr. James as coming into bearing very young, bearing regularly increasing crops. At its seventeenth year produced one hundred and thirty pounds of nuts. Size medium, round in form, with good cracking qualities. A desirable variety for northern latitudes, as it is very hardy.

FROTSCHER. This variety originated by the late Oscar Oliver in his garden at Iberia Parish, La. Its exact age is not known, but was doubtless planted subsequent to 1860. This is one of the varieties which seems to do best in certain localities. In Georgia it is making a splendid record, while in Florida it has never equaled many other kinds. Tree strong grower, spreading habit. Nuts thin-shelled, about fifty to pound.

NELSON. Originated in Louisiana, and named for Mr. Wm. Nelson. The largest pecan that has ever been pro-



Teche



Nelson



Moneymaker



Success



Frotscher



Delmas

pagated. We have had it under test for five years and find it a strong grower, an early bearer, and prolific.

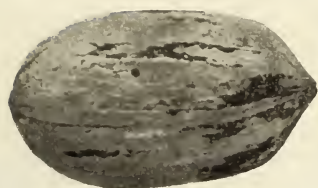
SUCCESS. Also comes from Jackson County, Miss., the home of so many of our fine pecans. The original tree belonging to the same owner of Pabst, Mr. Wm. B. Schmidt, was first brought to notice by Mr. Theodore Bechtel, who began to propagate it in 1902, and was named by him in 1903. Tree a good grower, nut large, shell thin, and large, plump kernel. This is one of the later introduced varieties and is proving valuable.

DELMAS. Originated from nut planted in 1877. There was some years ago a mixture of scions of this variety sent out in connection with Schley, and while buyers desire the exact variety purchased only, in this case obtained something well worthy of planting. Delmas is a large nut, equal to Stuart in size, bears very young and is prolific. The tree is one of the best growers we have in an orchard of forty-five named kinds.

STUART. Is a native of Jackson County, Miss., named and first propagated by Col. W. R. Stuart. A large nut, medium thin-shelled, plump and full meated. From the fact that this is one of the oldest propagated varieties it has been planted over a very wide range with fine results. It is now considered one of the leading commercial varieties. Our sales of this variety have always been heavy. Hardy northward.

VAN DEMAN. Originated in St. James Parish, La., from a nut planted in 1836. The tree is still thrifty and vigorous, bearing 200 to 300 pounds of nuts yearly. It was also named and first distributed by Col. W. R. Stuart. It is a large oblong nut with medium thin shell, has fine cracking qualities with kernel of fine flavor. A vigorous grower and a good bearer.

SCHLEY. The original Schley tree stands but a short distance from the original Stuart, in Mississippi, and was grown from seed of that variety planted by Mr. A. G. Delmas in 1881, first propagated and named by him. While Schley



Stuart



Schley



Van Deman



James

is not as prolific as some of the other varieties, its good size, very thin shell, high quality kernel, which fills the shell to its full capacity, make it the ideal nut. No orchard either large or small should be without it.

JAMES. Formerly called James Paper-shell, is from the same orchard of Mr. James in which the Moneymaker originated. This is as thin-shelled as any pecan we have ever seen, and the fact that the tree is a good grower and early bearer, nuts of good size, well filled and of good quality, makes it one of the desirable varieties. We are more favorably impressed each year with this nut, as it is making a splendid record with us.

CURTIS. The original tree of this variety belongs to Dr. J. B. Curtis, of Orange Heights, Fla., growing in his orchard, which was propagated from a seed planted in 1886 by him. It is becoming rapidly a favorite on account of its prolificness, regularity of bearing and fine quality. It is medium in size, averaging sixty to seventy nuts to the pound, very thin-shelled, full meated and of fine flavor that makes permanent customers from the first order.

	Each	10	100	1000
1 to 2 feet.....	\$.50	\$ 4.00	\$30.00	\$200.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.60	5.00	40.00	300.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.70	6.00	50.00	400.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.80	7.50	70.00	.....
5 to 7 feet.....	1.00	8.50	90.00	.....
7 to 9 feet.....	1.50	12.50	.....	.....

AMERICAN CHESTNUT. Our native variety. Growing luxuriantly on



Curtis

rocky, gravelly hillsides. It does not do well on heavy clay soil, nor will it flourish in wet boggy land. We have considerable call for it.

	Each	10
Seedlings, 2 to 3 feet-----	\$.25	\$2.00
Seedlings, 3 to 4 feet-----	.35	3.00

JAPAN WALNUT. Flourishes from Massachusetts southward and seems particularly adapted to the Southern states. Makes a handsome tree with large spreading top. Commences to bear at three to four years. Nuts are borne in clusters of from fifteen to twenty; kernel very sweet. Plant only on dry, or well drained land.

	Each	10
Seedlings, 1 to 2 feet-----	\$.25	\$2.00
Seedlings, 2 to 3 feet-----	.30	2.50
Seedlings, 3 to 4 feet-----	.35	3.00

ENGLISH WALNUT. A tree with symmetrical rounded head, a native of Europe. Leaves bright green, with 9 to 13 leaflets. A delicious nut known everywhere. Plant only on dry, well drained land.

	Each	10
18-24 in. trees-----	\$.35	\$2.50

Fruits

ORANGES. We are in position to furnish any of the common varieties of oranges, and on a variety of stocks, but make a specialty of the Satsuma on Citrus Trifoliata. This is naturally a very hardy orange and the Citrus Trifoliata, on which we grow it entirely, has proven the hardiest known stock of the citrus family. It bears very young, ripens its fruit early so mature fruit may be gathered before frosts. The tree is thornless and fruit seedless. This is the orange particularly recommended for the northern belt of orange culture, along the Gulf Coast and into southern Texas and the northern part of Florida. It belongs to the Mandarin class, fruit medium in size, flattened, with rind loosely adhering to the pulp. Quality excellent. **THE FOLLOWING PRICES ARE FOR ALL CITRUS TREES EXCEPTING KUMQUATS. ONE AND TWO YEAR OLD BUDS ON STRONG CITRUS TRIFOLIATA ROOTS.**

	Each	10	100	1000
1 to 2 feet_	\$.30	\$2.50	\$20.00	\$150.00
2 to 3 feet_	.40	3.50	30.00	250.00
3 to 4 feet_	.50	4.50	40.00	350.00
4 to 5 feet_	.60	5.50	50.00	----
1 yr. stocky branched_	.50	4.50	40.00	350.00
2 yr. stocky branched_	.60	5.50	50.00	450.00

CONNER SEEDLESS. A strictly seedless and high quality orange, early in season of ripening, generally in October. Round, with smooth, bright skin, juicy. Tree a strong grower.

PARSON BROWN. Size medium, round or slightly oblong; peel smooth,

texture fine; quality good. Keeps and ships well. One of the best of early varieties. Begins to ripen in October.

WASHINGTON NAVEL. Trees almost thornless, strong growers; prolific when grown on trifoliata stock. Fruit large, red-orange in color, seedless; flesh tender, juicy and sweet; peculiarly marked at blossom end.

MANDARIN. Medium in size, flattened, deep yellow in color, skin very thin and of fine texture, parting readily from the flesh. Quality is spicy, aromatic and rich in flavor. Tree vigorous, compact growth, and not a dwarf.

POMELO (GRAPEFRUIT)

Grapefruit have now reached the point where they compete with the orange, both for the market and home use. The tree is a heavy yielder, and the fruit is relished by most people, and with cold resistant varieties can be grown over quite a range of territory. We quote but two varieties, those best adapted to the northern belt for this fruit.

DUNCAN. Of large size; peel tough and smooth; quality the very best; strong grower, and a regular and prolific bearer. One of the hardiest, if not THE hardiest known. Old-fashioned grapefruit flavor.

FLORIDA COMMON. Buds for this variety were taken from a selected specimen of the far-famed original common Florida grapefruit. So many prefer this to any other kind that we now grow them. True grapefruit flavor, fruit large, lemon color, heavy, and of the best quality.

TANGELOS. Are citrus hybrids, of Tangerine and Pomelo; fruit in size between the orange and pomelo, and partaking of the flavor of both. We have two varieties this season, Thornton and Hartman. The first named originated with the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; the latter comes

from Cuba, but has been fruited in Alachua county for some years. The Hartman is a good grower; the tree has proved very hardy and prolific.

CITRANGES. Are also citrus hybrids, resultant crosses of the common sweet orange and the Citrus Trifoliata, producing a fruit intermediate between the two in quality. Are very hardy, withstanding much lower temperatures than any of the orange family. Fruit can be used for same purpose as the lemon and lime. We quote two varieties, Rusk and Willits.

LEMON. Ponderosa, an extremely large fruit, weighing one to two pounds. Is juicy, of fine quality and true lemon flavor. For culinary purposes, or for lemonade, it is not excelled by any of the commercial lemons.

LEMON. Florida Common, the common variety of Florida, which is budded

on C. Trifoliata same as all our citrus are. All of which, including the Citranges and Tangelos, are same price as quoted on oranges.

KUMQUATS. This member of the citrus family is a dwarf orange, a native of Japan, with fruit one to one and one-half inches in diameter. Color deep yellow, peel sweet and pulp tender. Is an early and prolific bearer. They bring

good prices on the market when packed attractively, and make a most delicious preserve or sweet-meat. Two varieties, Nagami, the largest, oblong in shape; and Marumi, round. On C. Trifoliata stock only. Makes an ideal plant for pot culture. About the same hardiness as Satsuma orange.

	Each	10
6 to 12 in. for pot culture--	\$.30	\$2.50
1 to 2 ft. one year-----	.40	3.50
2 to 3 ft. two years-----	.60	5.00



PEACHES

PEACHES give us the quickest results of any of the fruits. Well planted and cared for, should commence to bear the next year after planting. They flourish over a wide range of soil and climatic conditions. It is but a question of selecting varieties adapted to the latitude desired. Georgia varieties give poor results in Florida, and vice versa. We offer now peach trees grown on the plum stock, root-grafted. This has proven a decided success where old land must be used, as it eliminates the question of root-knot, which is so fatal to these trees in old land. Our stock of peach on this root is very limited this season. Varieties offered ripen in order named. Jewel, Waldo, Angel, Millen's Favorite and Golden Cling.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft. grafts on plum roots-----	\$.20	\$1.75	\$12.00
4 to 6 ft. grafts on plum roots-----	.25	2.00	15.00
3 to 4 ft. buds on peach root-----	.15	1.20	10.00
4 to 6 ft. buds on peach roots-----	.20	1.50	12.00

PLUMS

For this latitude, the Japanese class of plums are not reliable enough, but cross-bred varieties such as Japan crosses with our native kinds have proven reliable fruiters, and give us a quality of fruit that makes them worthy of planting. Of these satisfactory cross-bred varieties we name and quote on the following, which ripen in the order named.

HOWE, sometimes called the **Stumpe**, originated in Putnam County, Florida. This plum has the hardiness of our native kinds, and the size and quality of the Japan varieties. Season, last of May.

EXCELSIOR has been grown and list-

ed for some time; good size with heavy blue bloom. Succeeds as far south as Tampa. Season, early in June.

TERRELL is a supposed seedling of Excelsior, somewhat larger in size, flavor fine, pit small, fruit somewhat mottled

with purplish bloom; is meaty and sweet. Season, June 10th to 20th.

HARTMAN, named for the party who furnished us the variety. Tree an extra strong, vigorous grower; fruit about same size of Excelsior, yellow in color

dotted with red; flesh clear yellow, firm, and delicious in quality.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.			
buds on plum stock—	\$.20	\$1.50	\$12.00
4 to 6 ft.			
buds on plum stock—	.25	2.00	15.00

PEARS

For some years it seemed as though the blight would clean up about everything in the pear line, but we have found that it is not as fatal to that fruit as first considered. We have been getting good crops of late, which are bringing good prices. Varieties of the oriental group are best for the South, hence we do not quote any other. Following are the best and ripen in the order named:

LeCONTE, very large, pyriform in shape, light yellow when ripe, quality excellent when properly ripened, which is by gathering when three-quarters grown, and place them in dark room. This advice is to be followed in all varieties.

CINCINCIS is a comparatively new variety, originated at Fruitland Park, Florida. We have fruited it for three years and not a twig on this variety has shown a sign of blight to date, and consider it valuable for this point alone. It is a very regular bearer, fruit medium to large, light green in color, overspread with red and yellow; juicy, brittle flesh, quality good. Season, August.

KIEFFER is supposed to be a cross between Chinese Sand and the Bartlett.

Color greenish yellow with bright red cheek. Extremely prolific, apt to overbear. Fruit very large, flesh not as fine grained as some, but of good quality. Season, September.

MAGNOLIA, of recent introduction. We are pleased with it; it matures later than Kieffer, but it has proven its worth otherwise. It will never be caught by late frosts, as it is the last tree on our grounds to show bloom or leaf in spring. Color of the fruit a solid russet brown. The best keeper of the entire list. Fruit very large.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 feet-----	\$.15	\$1.25	\$10.00
3 to 4 feet-----	.20	1.50	12.00
4 to 6 feet-----	.25	2.00	15.00
6 to 8 feet, ex. heavy	.30	2.50	20.00

JAPAN PERSIMMONS

Are at home throughout the Cotton Belt, and do especially well in the Coast Region. When grafted or budded on the native persimmon roots do well on lighter, poorer soils than most other fruits. A very early bearer, and extremely prolific. The fruit is very handsome and liked by most people. The following varieties cover the season, and ripen in the order named:

ZENGI, though small in size, is very reliable. The earliest to ripen; reddish yellow color, and belongs to the dark meat class. Season, last of August to October.

TRIUMPH, originated near Sanford, Florida, and has been considered a cross between the Japan variety and our native species. Medium in size. Skin yellow, flesh yellow, with few seeds, dark flesh around the seed, as is the case in most varieties. Quality excellent. Very productive. Season, September and October.

TANE-NASHI. This is our favorite. Size of fruit large to very large, roundish and conical pointed, smooth and handsome. Flesh a light clear yellow

when fully ripe. Seedless. Quality very fine. Season, October and November.

TSURU, medium size, long, pointed, skin bright red, flesh orange yellow, is astringent until fully ripe, then the quality is good. Tree is a good grower and bearer. The latest of all to ripen.

HACHIYA. Very large; oblong, conical, with short point. Brilliant dark red, very showy. Flesh deep yellow; few seeds. A very delicious fruit. Considered the handsomest persimmon of them all.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 feet-----	\$.20	\$1.50	\$12.00
3 to 4 feet-----	.25	2.00	16.00
4 to 5 feet-----	.30	2.50	20.00

FIGS

One of our most delicious fruits and should be more generally planted. They give fine results over much wider range than is generally supposed, and with slight protection can be grown throughout Georgia and the Carolinas. The root system of the fig is very near the surface, and if cultivated at all should be very shallow. Mulching is excellent for them.

BROWN TURKEY, well known variety of good size and in hardiness ranks with Celestial.

BRUNSWICK, fruit very large, violet color, sweet and delicious, not so hardy as Celestial.

CELESTIAL or Sugar Fig, small to medium size, very sweet and finely flavored, is one of the most reliable. Tree very hardy and prolific.

	Each	10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$.15	\$1.30
2 to 3 feet.....	.20	1.60

MULBERRIES

Cannot be considered as a commercial fruit, but are very valuable for poultry and swine, and for tolling the birds from other fruits. Can be pruned to make a splendid shade tree.

CHINESE, the earliest to ripen. Tree a vigorous grower, fruit medium in size.

HICKS, medium size fruit, very sweet, fruiting for so long a period as to be called the everbearer.

STUBBS, a very large black fruit.

form of the native red species of Georgia, and considered superior to any of the cultivated varieties.

	Each	10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.15	\$1.20
3 to 4 feet.....	.20	1.50
4 to 6 feet.....	.25	2.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.30	2.50

POMEGRANATE

The fruit thrives throughout the Cotton Belt as one of the old historical fruits; is a tree of attractive foliage and scarlet colored bloom, comes into bearing early and is prolific. Fruit is used for making jellies, marmalades and acid drinks, and possesses a crispness and flavor liked by many. We quote but one variety, the Purple-Seeded.

	Each	10
1 to 2 feet	\$.25	\$2.00
2 to 3 feet .....	.30	2.50

GRAPES

Bunch Varieties. There are a few varieties of bunch grapes that do fairly well in the lower south, and can be used for the home or nearby markets; but they are poor shippers, as the fruit is inclined to shell from the stems badly. They are fine, however, for jelly, preserves or wine. The Muscadine Grapes are a native of the Southern States, are rank growers and heavy and regular bearers; should be trained on arbors and given plenty of room. We quote three of the most popular varieties of this class:

MUSCADINES.

SCUPPERNONG, large bronze-colored fruit, sweet, with agreeable musky flavor; season, August and September.

JAMES, a very large black variety, often one inch or more in diameter; very juicy, sweet and prolific. Season same as Scuppernong.

FLOWERS, purplish-black berries, 10 to 20 in cluster, and lasts four to six weeks later than other kinds. Quality of the best.

BUNCH VARIETIES.

DELAWARE. A standard variety and favorite market sort; bunches well formed and solid; berries medium sized,

reddish pink in color; skin very thin; sweet, juicy, vinous; quality the best.

NIAGARA is a white grape, large bunches, season early, flesh sweet, quality good; this is one of the very best bunch grapes for the South.

IVES. Strong grower, very productive; bunches large and well shouldered; berries large, black, pulpy and of good quality.

	Each	10
Bunch varieties, 1 yr. vines-	\$.15	\$1.25
Bunch varieties, 2 yr. vines-	.20	1.60
Muscadine varieties, same prices.		

LOQUAT or Japan Medlar. Sometimes erroneously called Japan Plum. It is not a plum, however, and bears no relation to that fruit. It is a handsome ornamental tree, a large leaved evergreen, and quite hardy throughout the South. Fruit is about the size of a small plum, clear yellow, sub-acid, with agreeable flavor, and is highly prized for cooking and for jelly.

	Each	10
1 to 2 feet-----	\$.25	\$2.00
2 to 3 feet-----	.35	3.00
3 to 4 feet-----	.50	4.00
4 to 5 feet-----	.75	---

GUAVAS. (Cattleianum.) A hardy species of the Guava, a vigorous evergreen shrub, broad leaves, with fruit averaging about one inch in diameter, borne in compact clusters in September. Can be eaten out of hand, or make as fine jelly as the larger South Florida species. Two varieties, the **Red** or Strawberry Cattle, and the **Yellow** or

Chinese variety. A good pot plant for colder sections.

	Each	10
1-yr. plants, open grown----	\$.15	\$1.25
2-yr. plants, from		
open ground -----	.25	2.00
3-yr. plants, fruiting size---	.50	4.50

SURINAM CHERRY. (E. Uniflora.) Large evergreen shrub, which stands considerable frost; produces a bright red cherry-like fruit about three-fourths of an inch in diameter. Is agreeably acid and makes a fine jelly. Grown from seed.

	Each	10	100
Small sized plants,			
1 year -----	.15	\$1.00	\$ 8.00
Large sized plants,			
2 year -----	.25	1.50	12.00
Very heavy plants,			
fruiting size ----	.50	---	---

OLIVE. (Picholine.) A variety of olive that has been cultivated on the coast of Georgia and South Carolina for many years, where an excellent quality of oil has been produced. The olive thrives on rocky barren soils where other fruits will fail.

	Each	10
Strong pot plants,		
15 to 18 inches-----	\$.35	\$3.00

WHITE FLY FUNGUS. (Red Aschersonia.) This fungus is used in destroying the white fly in the larval stage. It is applied by spraying a mixture of the fungus spore in water on the larvae in infested trees. To propagate rapidly this fungus gives best results in moist warm season. Leaves well stocked with fungus, \$1.00 per 100, prepaid.

Shade and Ornamental Trees

AUSTRALIAN SILK OAK. (G. Robusta.) A fern-leaved tree that attains a height of 100 feet. Evergreen, and very desirable as a shade tree for South Florida. About same hardiness as the orange; is much used for decorating apartments, etc., and fine as a pot plant in the smaller sizes.

	Each
Strong plants -----	\$.20
Strong plants, 18 to 24 in.-----	.35
Plants, 4 to 5 feet-----	.75
Plants, 6 to 8 feet-----	1.00

CAMPHOR. (Camphora.) A handsome evergreen tree from which the

camphor gum of commerce is produced. The growing high price of this product has interested the United States Department of Agriculture to take up the experiment of testing it in this state. We predict orchards of this valuable tree will soon be planted. It is highly ornamental, free from insect enemies, and valuable for wind breaks and hedges.

	Each	10	100
1-year seedlings----	\$.15	\$1.25	\$10.00
2 to 3 feet, bushy			
plants -----	.25	2.00	18.00
3 to 4 feet, heavy			
plants -----	.50	4.50	---

CHERRY LAUREL. (P. Carolina.)

A brilliant glossy-leaved evergreen tree, Grows compact with well shaped, rounded head. Is specially desirable for yard specimens, where it can be trained into various shapes and forms as desired. Is largely used as a hedge plant.

Seedlings, for	Each	10	100
hedges -----	\$.15	\$1.00	\$ 5.00
1 to 2 feet, for			
hedges -----	.20	1.50	10.00
2 to 3 feet -----	.25	2.00	---
3 to 4 feet -----	.30	2.50	---

CATALPA. (Speciosa.) The true hardy species, now in demand for growing on plantations for posts and timber. Rapid-growing, large-leaved tree, adapted to the widest range of latitude, extending from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. The ease with which it can be transplanted, strong vitality, freedom from insects, and the imperishable nature of the wood in exposed situations, all point to the Catalpa as a most valuable tree to plant.

	Each	10	100
1-year seedlings ----	\$.20	\$1.50	\$10.00
2 to 3 feet -----	.25	2.00	---
3 to 4 feet -----	.30	2.50	---

EUCALYPTUS. (Rostrata.) Eucalyptus is the great California tree, an evergreen of very rapid growth and being now quite largely planted in Florida. Many are very tender and adapted to only frostless regions. We quote the two hardiest, Rostrata and Viminalis.

	Each	10
1 year seedlings -----	\$.15	\$1.25

CATALPA. (Bungei.) This species is budded or grafted high on the Catalpa Speciosa. It makes a compact dense head like the Texas Umbrella tree. A handsome street or yard tree, and one we recommend.

	Each	
4 to 5 feet, with one year heads ----	\$.75	
5 to 7 feet, with one year heads ----	1.00	
6 to 8 feet, with two year heads ----	1.50	

HONEY TREE. (H. Dulcis.) A very attractive tree, with a symmetrical round head. Leaves bright green, heart-shaped. The flowers furnish fine bee food. A splendid lawn tree.

	Each	10
2 to 3 feet -----	\$.30	\$2.50
3 to 4 feet -----	.40	3.50

HOLLY. (I. Opaca.) The American holly. A handsome broad leaved evergreen tree, which is familiar to the majority of Americans as Christmas Holly, is distributed from New England to Florida. Spiny green leaves and bright scarlet berries are clearly as-

sociated with this beautiful hardy tree. Plant in partially shaded location to add lustre and brilliancy to the foliage.

	Each	10
1 to 2 feet -----	\$.25	\$2.00
2 to 3 feet -----	.35	3.00

MAGNOLIA. (Grandiflora.) This is the grandest of all of our native broad-leaved evergreen trees, is a native of the middle west section of the Southern States, and succeeds best in a rich soil. Handsome in the small sizes as well when full grown. Flower very large and pure white. The majority of all our stock is grown from seed, and therefore, transplants much better than trees from the forest. We defoliate entirely when shipping.

	Each	10
1 to 2 feet -----	\$.35	\$3.00
2 to 3 feet -----	.45	4.00
3 to 4 feet -----	.65	6.00
4 to 6 feet -----	1.00	9.00

RUBBER TREE. (F. Elastica.) One that is becoming the most valuable, as it produces the India Rubber of commerce. Is a rapid grower, with very large broad leaves with red sheaths underneath. Now well known as one of our best decorative plants.

	Each	
8 to 12 inch -----	\$.40	
1 to 2 feet -----	.75	

SILVER MAPLE. (A. Dasycarpum.) Also known as the White Maple; is a native species. Leaves are three to five pointed; light green above, white underneath, and change to pure yellow in fall; branches wide-spreading; widely cultivated and is a grand tree.

	Each	10
2 to 3 feet -----	\$.25	\$2.00
3 to 4 feet -----	.35	3.00
4 to 6 feet -----	.50	4.50

SASSAFRAS. An ornamental deciduous tree, native of Florida. Resembling somewhat the Camphor. Tea made from the roots has a delightful flavor. With slight pruning makes a fine ornamental.

	Each	
1 year -----	\$.15	
2 year -----	.25	

SYCAMORE. (P. Occidentalis.) A large lofty tree with wide spreading branches; white and gray bark marks it as distinct from all other trees. Large leaves lobed and toothed. Rapid growing and a beautiful tree. Flowers and fruit pendulous.

	Each	10
4 to 6 feet -----	\$.30	\$2.50
6 to 8 feet -----	.35	3.00
8 to 10 feet -----	.50	4.00

TULIP TREE. (*L. Tulipifera.*) Known in the South as the Yellow Poplar. Large and rapid growing tree with narrow and pyramidal crown. Leaves four lobed, bright green and lustrous, turning yellow in autumn. Flowers cup-shaped, resembling a Tulip; greenish yellow blotched with orange. One of the most desirable.

	Each	10
3 to 4 feet-----	\$.25	\$2.00
4 to 6 feet-----	.35	4.00
6 to 8 feet-----	.50	---

WHITE-FLOWERING DOGWOOD. (*C. Florida.*) One of the most beautiful flowering trees, with upright or spreading branches, distributed from Ontario to Florida. Leaves are oval, bright green, turning red or scarlet in autumn. Flowers large, white with petal-like bracts often diffused with pink. Fruit bright scarlet. Indispensable for lawn or landscape.

	Each	10
1 to 2 feet-----	\$.20	\$1.50
2 to 3 feet-----	.30	2.50
3 to 4 feet-----	.40	3.50

Evergreens and Hedges

ARBORVITAE. (*B. Aurea Nana.*) Better known as Berkman's Golden. We believe this to be the best species of dwarf Arborvitae ever introduced; and the increasing demand for it shows its popularity. Very compact habit; for formal gardens a great favorite, and is desirable for window box and vase planting. Has stood a temperature 10 degrees below zero without injury. Our stock has been transplanted twice or more, and has splendid roots.

	Each	10
6 to 10 inch-----	\$.25	\$2.00
10 to 15 inch-----	.35	3.00
15 to 20 inch-----	.45	4.00
2 to 3 feet-----	.75	---

ARBORVITAE. (*Rosedale Hybrid.*) Is a seedling from A. Nana, discovered in Texas. Foliage very fine, light green in summer and assuming a purplish hue in winter. Character of growth identical with A. Nana. Very beautiful and compact plants. Same sizes and prices as above variety.

CEDRUS DEODARA. A stately evergreen tree of great beauty. Foliage a beautiful shade of bluish green, with feathery spreading branches. Well adapted to the Southern States, and makes a splendid specimen for the lawn.

	Each	10
5 to 10 inch-----	\$.25	\$2.00
15 to 20 inch-----	.50	4.50
24 to 30 inch-----	1.00	---
3 to 4 feet-----	1.50	---

IRISH JUNIPER. (*J. Hibernica.*) A distinct and handsome variety, erect, dense, conical shaped, resembling a pillar of green. Is invaluable where architectural features are desired.

	Each	10
12 to 18 inch-----	\$.25	\$2.00
18 to 24 inch-----	.35	3.00

CYPRESS. (*Semp. Royalii.*) The most compact and shaft-like of this group, forms a main stem from which very small branches radiate.

A distinct and valuable species.

	Each	10
15 to 18 inch-----	\$.35	---
3 to 4 feet-----	1.00	---
4 to 5 feet-----	1.50	---

JAPAN CYPRESS. (*R. Plumosa.*) A small dense tree with conical outline. Foliage dark green, disposed in numerous feathery branchlets. Very desirable for making up with cut flowers.

	Each	10
Pot plants-----	\$.25	\$2.00
15 to 20 inch-----	.35	3.00
2 to 3 feet, bushy, heavy----	.50	4.50
3 to 4 feet, bushy, ex. heavy----	.75	---

JUNIPER. (*Sabina Cupressifolia.*) A juniper of creeping or trailing habit, bluish green, excellent for borders.

	Each	10
1 year plants-----	\$.25	\$2.00
2 year plants-----	.30	2.50

JUNIPER. (*J. Aurea Variegata.*) A beautiful variety of the juniper; dwarf in habit. Tips of branches colored gold. A beautiful variety.

	Each	10
10 to 12 inch-----	\$.25	\$2.00

JUNIPER. (*R. Squarriosa.*) Dense growth; soft, beautiful silvery blue foliage, arranged in spirals. Of dwarf growth.

	Each	10
10 to 12 inch-----	\$.25	\$2.00

EUONYMUS. An evergreen shrub suitable for hedges or single specimens; can be greatly improved by cutting back to induce bushy form; called by many

Large Leaf Box. Is not related to the Box, however, being of a more rapid growth.

	Each	10
12 to 15 inch plants-----	\$.25	\$2.00

EUONYMUS. (R. Variegata.) Similar to above species, but it has variegated foliage, instead of solid green. Same price as above variety.

NORFOLK ISLAND PINE. (A. Excelsa.) A splendid conifer for decorative purposes, and hardy for outdoor planting where the thermometer does not go below 25 degrees Fahr. Few trees are more beautiful. Foliage bright green and dense on slightly pendulous branches. Grows to great height, but best in medium sizes.

	Each
10 to 12 inch-----	\$1.00
12 to 15 inch-----	1.25
18 to 24 inch-----	1.50

PITTOSPORUM. (P. Tobira.) A fine shrub with dark green leaves clustered at the ends of branches; flowers white, fragrant, produced in April and last a long time. For massing or trimming in fanciful shapes in single specimens.

	Each
10 to 12 inch-----	\$.25
2 to 3 feet-----	.50
3 to 4 feet-----	.75

BOX. (B. Suffruticosa.) The very dwarf species of Box used for borders and edgings, and becoming very popular again. Very compact, growing small, lustrous, dark green foliage, evergreen. The low box borders of many gardens lend dignity and beauty difficult to surpass. The hedges in Washington's garden at Mt. Vernon are known to thousands.

	Each	10
4 to 6 inch plants-----	\$.15	\$1.00
6 to 8 inch plants-----	.25	2.00
8 to 12 inch plants-----	.35	3.00

Flowering Shrubs and Plants

ABELIA. (A. Grandiflora.) One of our most popular and evergreen shrubs; graceful drooping stems, glossy leaves; produces quantities of tubular shaped white flowers from May until frost; for single specimens or hedges we cannot too strongly recommend this plant.

	Each	10	100
Well rooted plants-----	\$.15	\$1.00	\$ 6.00
Open grown plants-----	.25	2.00	10.00
Extra large, heavy ....	.50	4.00	.....

ARDISIA. (C. Rubra.) Dwarf growing shrub, evergreen, hardy, with dark shining leaves; produces a profusion of bright red berries which remain on the plant all winter. Does best in shaded location.

	Each	10
Plants from pots-----	\$.20	\$1.50
Open grown plants-----	.30	2.50

ALTHEAS. (H. Syriacus.) These are among the most valuable shrubs, and deserve to be more extensively cultivated, as they produce their flowers in great profusion from May to August. Colors are pure white, double, deep purple-pink, violet purple, and semi-double pale violet blue with crimson center.

	Each	10
1 to 2 feet-----	\$.20	\$1.50
2 to 3 feet-----	.25	2.00

AZALEA. (A. Indica.) Free-flower-

ing evergreen shrubs, which do best in woods earth or rich soil, and to get the best results should be planted in a partially shaded location. This species is hardy throughout the Southern States. Colors of the flowers range from pure white to shades of purple, crimson and salmon, mottled, blotched and striped forms.

The smallest sizes quoted will give bloom the first season. Use plenty of leaf-mold if for potting.

	Each	10
6 to 8 inch, bushy-----	\$.25	\$2.00
8 to 10 inch, with buds-----	.35	3.00

BANANA SHRUB. (M. Fuscata.) Fine broad-leaved, evergreen, hardy shrub. Brownish yellow flowers are about an inch across, richly scented like ripe bananas; coming in spring. A splendid shrub.

	Each	10
8 to 10 inch-----	\$.25	\$2.00
10 to 12 inch-----	.35	3.00
12 to 18 inch-----	.50	---
18 to 24 inch-----	.75	---
2 to 3 feet-----	1.00	---

CALYCANTHUS. (C. Floridus.) Called oftentimes the Sweet Shrub. A native species, deciduous, with double flowers, chocolate colored.

	Each	10
1 to 2 feet-----	\$.25	\$2.00
2 to 3 feet-----	.35	3.00
3 to 4 feet-----	.45	---

CAPE JASMINE. (G. Florida.) Well known throughout the South, an evergreen shrub producing double wax-like flowers, which are exquisitely fragrant. Makes a splendid house plant.

	Each
8 to 10 inch.....	\$.25
10 to 12 inch.....	.35

CAMELLIA. (C. Japonica.) Is a prime favorite of all evergreen flowering shrubs. Dark green leaves with a gloss that makes them very attractive. Prefers a partially shaded location and liberal watering during the growing season. We are unable to guarantee these plants to always come true to label, as we are obliged to purchase them under these same terms. All double varieties are imported, not being grown in this country. We have three of the principal varieties in stock, all double; Pure White, Deep Red, and Variegated. Pot grown.

	Each
12 to 15 inch.....	\$.75
15 to 18 inch.....	1.00
18 to 24 inch.....	1.25
White Variety	1.50

CRAPE MYRTLE. (L. Indica.) One of the old favorites. Well known in the South. Produces masses of beautifully fringed flowers freely during midsummer and fall. We offer two varieties, Pure White and Vivid Crimson.

	Each
18 to 24 inch.....	\$.35
2 to 3 feet.....	.50

CONFEDERATE ROSE. (H. Mutabilis.) Rapid growing shrub with large green leaves. Flowers in profusion during spring and summer; pure white in early morning, and turning to a delicate pink by nightfall.

	Each	10
1 year plants.....	\$.20	\$1.50
2 year plants.....	.30	2.50
3 year plants.....	.50	---

DOUBLE FLOWERING POMEGRANATE. (P. Granatum.) These are among our best summer-flowering and tall-growing shrubs. Very free flowering, of three varieties: Double White, Double Red, and Double Variegated. Season of blooming, May.

	Each
1 to 2 feet.....	\$.20
2 to 3 feet.....	.25
3 to 4 feet.....	.50

CHINESE PAPER PLANT. (A. Papyrifera.) The large leaves are palmate silvery on the under side and exceedingly handsome. In autumn throws out long spikes of feathery bloom; white in color. Grows from the roots if cut back by frost.

	Each	10
Strong plants	\$.25	\$2.00

SWEET MYRTLE. (M. Communis.) Dwarfish evergreen plant with fragrant foliage; flowers are white, about one inch across. A splendid shrub for Florida.

	Each	10
Strong plants	\$.35	\$3.00

GOLDEN DEWDROP. (D. Plumieri.) Delicate lilac flowers in racemes followed by closely set yellow berries which hang on a long time and are very ornamental.

	Each	10
Strong plants	\$.25	\$2.00

DEUTZIA. (D. Crenata.) A fine spring deciduous flowering shrub, pure white in color. A tall grower.

	Each
Strong plants	\$.25

FORSYTHA. (Virdissima.) Flowers golden yellow, produced in great profusion in February and early March; grows five to eight feet high.

	Each	10
10 to 15 inch.....	\$.25	\$2.00

CACTUS. (E. Truncatum.) The Crab Claw, sometimes called Christmas Cactus. Fine house plant; the growths falling downward over the sides of pot or hanging basket. Flowers in winter. Color, rich pink.

	Each	10
Plants from 3 inch pots....	\$.15	\$1.00
Plants from 4 inch pots....	.25	2.00

HIBISCUS. (R. Sinensis.) Very valuable shrubs for warm regions, desirable as either bedding or pot culture. Hardy in South Florida; for points further north can be grown in open ground and potted off in fall. For an attractive and throughout-the-season bloomer, nothing will surpass this plant. We carry five varieties as follows: Double Peachblow, Double Red, Double Pink, Single Salmon and Single Variegated.

	Each	10
1 year plants, from pots....	\$.25	\$2.00
1 year plants, from open ground .....	.35	3.00

HYDERANGAEA. (P. Grandiflora.) Large flowering variety. One of the showiest shrubs in cultivation. Flowers when fully expanded are white, and turn to tones of rose and bronze. Needs severe pruning.

	Each	10
10 to 12 inch.....	\$.20	\$1.50
12 to 18 inch.....	.25	2.00

HYDERANGAEA. (H. Otaksa.) Same as above variety, excepting flowers are pale rose color, but generally blue, according to soil. Same price as above variety.

HYPERICUM. (Moserianum.) A small shrub attaining the height of one to two feet; almost an evergreen, with dark green leaves; flowers bright golden yellow. Very showy.

	Each	10
10 to 15 inch.....	\$.25	\$2.00

HOLLY-LEAVED OLIVE. (O. Aquifolium.) A beautiful evergreen shrub, with spiny toothed leaves, resembling the Holly. Produces fragrant white flowers. Tree attains a height of 20 to 30 feet. Very hardy.

	Each	10
12 to 15 inch.....	\$.50	\$4.50

NIGHT BLOOMING JESSAMINE. (C. Nocturnum.) Tall growing shrub, dark green leaves with small greenish yellow flowers, intensely fragrant.

	Each	10
Well rooted plants.....	\$.15	\$1.00
Heavy, blooming size.....	.35	3.00

OLEANDERS. (Nerium.) Are all hardy in this latitude. In more northern portions can be protected in winter. Is an old-fashioned but always popular shrub. Of easy culture and thrives in almost any soil. Colors: Double White, Double Red and Double Creamy Yellow with darker pink center. Also Double Pink with foliage variegated.

	Each	10
10 to 15 inch.....	\$.25	\$2.00
1 to 2 feet.....	.30	2.50
2 to 3 feet.....	.40	3.50

TEA OLIVE. (O. Fragrans.) Also called the Sweet Olive. Is one of the most desirable flowering shrubs; blooms are small, pure white and very fragrant, produced in fall and winter. A fine window plant.

	Each	10
8 to 10 inch, pot grown....	\$.35	\$3.00
10 to 15 inch, pot grown....	.50	--

TEA PLANT. (C. Thea.) Evergreen shrubs with handsome foliage and showy flowers; cultivated in the South in the open, and as pot plants in the North. This is the true tea plant, from which the tea of commerce is obtained. Grown extensively in South Carolina for market.

	Each	10
1 year	\$.20	\$1.50

YUCCA. (Y. Treculeana.) A very rare and beautiful species from Mexico and Texas. Leaves thick and very rigid, of unusual length and blue green. Flowers ivory white, produced upon a compact stock in early April. Exceedingly difficult to propagate.

	Each	
Strong 4 year plants	\$.75	

ACALYPHAS. A showy class of foliage plants, brilliant as the best Coleus. Are hardier and will not wilt so readily in hot or dry weather. Fine for bedding. Two varieties: Marginata, light green leaves with margins in ranging shades of red, pink and cream; Mosiaca, leaves of all shades of green, yellow and red, making a gorgeous plant. Should be pruned to shape for purpose used.

	Each	10
Strong well-rooted plants....	\$.15	\$1.00
Strong heavy plants .....	.25	2.00

SPIREA. (Thunbergii.) A dwarf species with slender branches and drooping light green leaves, changing to bright orange and red in fall. Blooms in March, flowers white, lasting several weeks.

	Each	10
Small plants, well-rooted....	\$.15	\$1.00
Heavy plants, field grown..	.25	1.50

SPIREA. (A. Waterer.) A dwarf perpetual-blooming variety. Color crimson. Leaves bright green with frequent variegations of yellow.

	Each	10	100
Well rooted plants.....	\$.15	\$1.00	\$6.00
Plants, well branched .....	.25	2.00	

POINSETTIA. (Pulcherrima.) Now well known and generally grown by florists for decorating from November till March. The great scarlet bracts are from 6 to 12 inches across, and remain vivid for many weeks.

	Each	
Strong plants	\$.25 and \$.35	

Climbing Plants and Vines

ALLAMANDA. (Hendersonii.) One of the most attractive climbing plants, strong grower, but can be trained as bush if desired. Flowers pure golden yellow, 3 to 4 inches across and produce for a long time.

	Each	10
Strong plants	-----	\$.25 \$2.00
Extra heavy plants	-----	.35 ---

ARABIAN JASMINE. (J. Sambac.) Flowers single, very fragrant, pure white and about an inch in diameter. Plant is of shrubby or scrambling habit. A constant bloomer. Very popular.

	Each	10
Strong divisions	-----	\$.20 \$1.50

CLEMATIS. (Panculata.) A vigorous growing creeper, completely covering itself with bloom in summer. Flowers pure white, star-shaped, followed by feathery seed vessels, August and September.

	Each	10
Strong plants	-----	\$.25 \$2.00
Extra heavy, 2 year	-----	.50 ---
Extra heavy, 3 year	-----	.75 ---

BIGNONIA. (Speciosa.) A magnificent vine, with glossy, dark leaves and great clusters of large, purplish, trumpet-shaped flowers; blooming in this latitude from March to May.

	Each	10
Strong plants	-----	\$.25 \$2.00

BOUGAINVILLEA. (G. Sanderiana.) A very conspicuous plant with masses of purple flowers, usually in winter and spring, but shows some bloom most of the year.

	Each	10
Strong plants	-----	\$.50

CLIMBING FIG. (F. Repens.) This is not a fruiting species of the fig fam-

ily, but a vigorous growing, close-clinging species that is very desirable for covering stone or brick or rustic work, greenhouses, etc. Evergreen and hardy to central Georgia.

	Each	10
Rooted cuttings	-----	\$.15 \$1.00

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. (A. Elegans.) A rather dwarf plant, fine for screens, etc. Flowers purple, blotched and waved with creamy white. An odd and very attractive flower. Seed pods as odd as the flower.

	Each	10
1 year plants	-----	\$.15 \$1.00

HONEYSUCKLE. (L. Halleana.) Japan Honeysuckle. Well-known vine of vigorous growth. Flowers are pure white, changing to yellow. Nearly an everbloomer, and one of the best.

	Each	10
Strong field grown	-----	\$.25 \$2.00

IVY. (H. Helix.) Commonly known as the English Ivy, and too well known to need description.

	Each	10
Strong rooted plants	-----	\$.25

MOUNTAIN BEAUTY. (A. Leptopus.) A beautiful climbing plant. A free bloomer during late summer. Flowers produced in large racemes of a rosy color. Leaves heart-shaped.

	Each	10
1 year plants	-----	\$.25 \$2.00

WISTARIA. (W. Chinensis.) The well-known purple wistaria, of drooping spikes of flowers, which appear in spring before the leaves. It attains an immense size, and is deservedly popular.

	Each	10
1 year plants	-----	\$.25 \$2.00
2 year plants	-----	.35 3.00
3 year plants	-----	.50 ---

Palms and Ferns

ARECA LUTCHENS. A favorite for house culture, grows very bushy, having elegant pinnate leaves, recurved. All are fully developed specimens for immediate effect.

	Each	10
2 year plants	-----	\$.35
3 year plants	-----	.50
4 year plants	-----	.75

CALIFORNIA FAN PALM. (W. Sonorae.) A fine hardy palm with reddish brown blunt spines on the leaf stem, and threads hanging from the leaves. Strict-

ly a yard and street tree. Very desirable.

	Each	10
Plants from 3 inch pots	-----	\$.20 \$1.50
Plants from 4 inch pots	-----	.25 2.00
Plants from 6 inch pots	-----	.50 4.50
Plants, field grown	-----	.75 ---

COCOS AUSTRALIS. A very hardy palm, leaves a bluish green, and attains a height of from 20 to 30 feet. 3 year plant showing character leaves, 50 cents each.

CHINESE FAN PALM. (*L. Borbonica.*) Widely used as a house palm; hardy, with broad leaves and drooping habit; a fine decorative plant for indoors, or in south Florida in the open.

	Each	10
2 year plants.....	\$.35	\$3.00

DATE PALM. (*P. Tenuis.*) A hardy species, somewhat like *canariensis*, but with glaucous foliage.

	Each
2 year plants	\$.35

CABBAGE PALM. (*S. Palmetto.*) Famed throughout the Carolinas and Florida. Forms a tall tree with very large fan leaves. Very hardy. Much used for street and specimen planting.

	Each	10	100
Plants from open ground, 1 year----	\$.15	\$1.00	\$ 7.50
Plants from open ground, 2 year----	.20	1.25	10.00
Plants from open ground, 5 year----	.35	3.00	----

DATE PALM. (*P. Canariensis.*) One of the finest and most hardy for open-air planting. Leaves long and pinnate, and of dark deep-green color. One of the most effective palms for the lawn, and worthy of the attention of all admirers of the palm family.

	Each	10	100
Plants from 3 inch pots-----	\$.20	\$1.50	\$12.50
Plants from 4 inch pots-----	.25	2.00	15.00
Plants from 6 inch pots-----	.50	4.50	----
Plants from 8 inch pots-----	.75	----	----

DATE PALM. (*P. Dactylifera.*) The commercial date. Makes a splendid ornamental palm, and adapted to all portions of Florida in the open. Foliage light green, strong upright growth.

	Each	10
1 year seedlings	\$.15	\$1.25
2 year plants .....	.25	2.00

DATE PALM. (*P. Roebelenii.*) A new dwarf species, and especially desirable for house decoration. Fine leaved, dark-green color.

	Each
Plants from 3 inch pots-----	\$.50
Plants from 6 inch pots-----	.75

SAGO PALM. (*C. Revoluta.*) A splendid dwarf species for either the house or specimen yard planting in the South, enduring much cold. Has dark brown stems, crowned with very dark

green leaves which uncurl from the top like an ostrich feather. None better.

	Each
Small plants	\$.30
Three to five leaves .....	.50
Five to eight leaves .....	.75
Eight to twelve leaves	1.00
Heavy, field grown	\$1.50 to \$3.00

PALM SABAL. (*Blackburniana.*) A species from the West Indies; is a giant palmetto with enormous leaves. A very choice and hardy palm.

	Each
2 year plants	\$.25
3 year plants .....	.35

ASPARAGUS FERN. (*P. Nanus.*) A very fine fern-leaved climbing plant particularly adapted to bouquets and cut flower work, etc. Will last for days without water. Can be grown out doors in Florida, or used as a house plant. We grow this largely.

	Each	10
Plants from 3 inch pots----	\$.20	\$1.50
Plants from open ground--	.35	3.00
Plants from open ground, heavy, each .....	.50 to 1.00	

ASPARAGUS FERN. (*A. Sprengeri.*) Was introduced from South Africa in 1888. Is very useful to grow in hanging baskets or on pedestals, so the long shoots may hang. Same prices as *P. Nanus*, 3 inch pots only.

COMPTIE. (*Z. Integrifolia.*) Our native cycad, a dwarf rarely more than 18 inches high; hardy, dark green foliage and resembles somewhat the Sago palm. 25 cents each.

PIERSON FERN. (*N. Piersonii.*) Is a sport from the Boston fern, the side pinnae being again sub-divided and standing at right angle to the mid-rib makes beautiful fronds.

	Each	10
Plants from 4 inch pots----	\$.25	\$2.00
Plants from 6 inch pots----	.35	3.00

WHITMAN'S FERN. (*N. Whitmani.*) Also a sport of the Boston fern. Fronds are very wide, finely divided, plants being more stocky than either of the preceding. Beautiful in all sizes.

	Each	10
Plants from 4 inch pots----	\$.25	\$2.00
Plants from 6 inch pots----	.35	3.00

SUPERB FERN. (*N. Superbissima.*) This is a new sport, and entirely different from all other sword ferns. The

leaves are dwarf and compact, the pinnae being crowded and overlapped. The color is an exceptionally dark green.

	Each
Plants from 3 inch pots-----	\$.25
Plants from 4 inch pots-----	.35

MAIDENHAIR FERN. (A. Hybri-

dum.) A splendid species, similar to coweanum, but has heavier and larger foliage. The finest sort for florists' use, as well as the amateur, as it does generally well for everyone.

	Each
Plants from 4 inch pots-----	\$.25
Plants from 6 inch pots-----	.35

Bulbous and Tuberous-Rooted Plants

CALADIUM. (C. Bulbosum.) The fancy leaved Caladium prefers a rich and shaded location with plenty of moisture. No class of plants possess more richness of coloring, the blending of brightest colors, red, green, yellow, purple and sometimes transparent white. They are grand for house plants, window boxes and beds in the half-shaded places of the lawn or garden. Mixed bulbs, best variety of colors, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per 10.

CALADIUM. (Esculentum.) Commonly called the Elephant Ear. For obtaining tropical effects in lawn and garden. Should have plenty of water and a good rich soil. Bulbs, 15 cents each; \$1.00 for 10.

TUBEROSES. (P. Tuberosa.) These deliciously fragrant plants should be in every garden. Excellent results are also obtained by placing in pots or window boxes. Ready from November to March.

	Each
Bulbs, Excelsior Pearl ----	\$.15 \$.50

DASHEEN. (Colocasia.) This plant belongs to the Caladium family; broad leaves and very ornamental. The tubers are edible, being used same as the Irish potato. Highly recommended by the Department of Agriculture.

	Each	10
Tubers -----	\$.05	\$.40

XANTHOSOMA. (Bataviensis.) Bulbous plants similar to the Caladiums, but of much larger growth. Leaves immense size, dark green, heart-shaped, with purple stems.

	Each
1 year bulbs -----	\$.20
2 year bulbs -----	.35

In the case of all bulb plants, it is best after the flowering season is over to dig and place away in a cool dry place until season for planting. In starting bulbs, care should be taken not to watersoak them, or most kinds will decay.

Roses

Roses continue as one of our leading items. With a very few exceptions, all our varieties are root-grafted on strong growing stocks, giving much better satisfaction than delicate own-rooted, greenhouse plants.

We list somewhat differently this season, as stocks on which we graft rarely if ever grow to exact sizes; and as a plant grows to a size exactly in proportion to the size and vigor of the stock on which it is grafted, this necessarily makes a variety of sizes, although of the same age. Hence we quote by size rather than age. All kinds of tree and plant growth are governed in the same way, and quoted by size, mainly; thus it seems but correct to apply the same rule to the Rose. All grades listed will bloom same season as planted. We will be unable to furnish all kinds named in the heaviest, or third grade.

Roses are derived from a number of different classes, which are indicated by initial letters immediately following the name, and the key to which is as follows:

H. T., Hybrid Tea; H. P., Hybrid Perpetual; T., Tea; H. Pol., Hybrid Polyantha; H. R., Hybrid Rugosa; H. N., Hybrid Noisette; Beng., Bengal; P., Polyantha; Bour., Bourbon; N., Noisette; C. N., Climbing Noisette; C. T., Climbing Tea; C. H. T., Climbing Hybrid Tea; C. B., Climbing Bengal; C. Pol., Climbing Polyantha; W., Wichuraiana; H. W., Hybrid Wichuraiana.

The prices of Roses are as follows, except where noted:

	Each	10	100
No. 1 plants, field grown-----	\$.25	\$2.00	\$17.50
No. 2 plants, field grown-----	.35	3.00	25.00
No. 3 plants, field grown-----	.50	----	----

BUSH VARIETIES.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. (H. T.) The world famous rose, which is sold in the larger cities at extravagant prices. Large sizes, brilliant red, shaded to rich carmine-crimson. No. 1, 35 cents; No. 2, 50 cents.

ANNIE DE DIESBACH. Buds finely formed and compact flowers. Color a brilliant carmine; very full and double and delightfully sweet. A good bloomer and a vigorous grower.

BEAUTY OF WALTHAM. (H. P.) A bright cherry-red rose, large fine formed flowers. Good grower and bloomer.

BESSIE BROWN. (H. T.) White, flushed with pink, growing deeper towards the center.

BLUMENSCHMIDT. (T.) Clear lemon yellow, a sport of Mme. F. Kruger. New.

CAPT. CHRISTY. (H. T.) Is a delicate shade of pale peach, deepening toward the center to rosy crimson. Handsome large flowers. Vigorous grower and perpetual bloomer. One of our best.

CHARLES LEFEVRE. (H. P.) Reddish crimson in color, sometimes shaded purple; a very rich rose. Blooms throughout the season. Free grower. A very satisfactory variety.

CONRAD F. MEYER. (H. R.) Pure silvery pink, surpassing all others of the Rugosa family. Large double flowers, fragrant and hardy. A new and very desirable variety. Handsome in foliage.

COQUETTE DE ALPS. (H. N.) Large, full and well formed with very large petals; pure white in color, fragrant. Our first season with this rose, and it has given fine results.

DINSMORE. (H. P.) A cherry red rose, full, compact flowers, character of growth same as American Beauty. New.

DUCHESS DE BRABANT. (T.) One of the very best for this region and a general favorite. Color is an attractive shade of shell or rosy pink. Vigorous grower and a constant bloomer.

No collection should be without the Duchess.

ETOILE DE LYON. (T.) Deep golden yellow, full, deep and rich flowers, very sweet. Unsurpassed by any of the yellow roses in this region excepting Marechal Niel. One of the best.

GEN. JACQUEMINOT. (H. P.) A rich velvety crimson, changing to scarlet crimson. One of the old standard roses, well known and largely planted.

GLOIRE LYONAISE. (H. P.) Color, salmon-yellow, deepest at center. Large, full and delightfully sweet. The only yellow Hybrid Perpetual. Flowers have all the beauty of the Tea Roses.

GRUSS AN TEMPLITZ. (H. T.) Bright crimson, fragrant; very full, free bloomer.

HELEN GOULD. (H. T.) Long beautiful buds, and full double flowers of warm rosy crimson, resembling a ripe watermelon. A strong dwarf, compact grower, and blooms throughout the season.

HER MAJESTY. (H. P.) Very large flowers, fine in form, perfectly double; color a shade of rosy pink, tinged with silvery rose. This is an exceptionally strong upright grower, and while it does not produce bloom in great quantity, it is very desirable.

HIS MAJESTY. (H. T.) A very large rose equalling Paul Neyron in size; color, bright cherry red. No. 1, 35 cents; No. 2, 50 cents.

ISABELLE SPRUNT. (T.) Lemon-yellow; buds are like Safrano. Fine bloomer and a desirable variety; strong grower. Originated in eastern North Carolina.

J. B. CLARK. (H. T.) Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms are very large and beautifully formed, being double, full and long; color, intense scarlet. No. 1, 35 cents; No. 2, 50 cents.

JOHN HOPPER. (H. P.) Is of bright rose color, large, solid and regular and produced in the greatest profusion dur-

ing the fall and spring; vigorous grower, nearly thornless.

JUBILEE. (H. P.) A pure red in deepest tone, shaded to violet maroon in the depths of the petals. Buds are long, and flowers extremely large, full and double. Very fragrant.

JULES GROLEZ. (H. T.) Satiny rose color; flowers large and very double; a free bloomer.

KASERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA. (H. T.) Pure white, splendid large bud, and superb full, double blooms, making it one of the choicest cut flowers. Is a sturdy grower, and every way desirable.

KILLARNEY. (H. T.) Called the Irish Beauty. Brilliant silver-pink with very large, long pointed buds, and broad wax-like petals. This is another of the newer roses of exceeding beauty, and can be safely given a prominent place among the best sorts.

LETTIE COLES. (T.) Blush-colored flowers tinged with pale yellow. Good size, fine form and very fragrant. Strong grower.

LORD BALDWIN. (H. T.) This is a rose sent us for trial, and our second season with it. A pleasing shade of pink, with good blooming and growing qualities. We will grow more of it another season.

LOUIS PHILIPPE. (Beng.) An unsurpassed rose for general planting. Color a brilliant fiery red; full and double, with slight shadings of delicate pink to center. Very heavy grower, and one of the most satisfactory on our grounds.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE. (H. P.) Crimson-maroon, with good globular shape. One of our best dark-red roses, and valuable in any collection.

MAD. LAMBARD. (T.) Extra large full flowers, very double and sweet; color a shade of bronze and salmon, shaded to carmine. This is altogether an exquisite variety, and one we highly recommend.

MAGNA CHARTA. (H. P.) Extra large, full flowers of unusual depth, sweet, and fine of form; bright rosy pink in color, and one of the hardiest and best bloomers, vigorous growers.

MARQUIS OF LORNE. (H. P.) Deep rich rose, shaded carmine; free bloomer and good grower. Not surpassed by any of the Hybrid Perpetuals.



Mad. Lambard

MAMAN COCHET. (T.) Deep rose-pink, inner side of petals silvery rose. Very double, free blooming. All the Cochet family of roses are very reliable, and our demand for them has always been heavy.

MARGARET DICKSON. (H. P.) Pure white flowers, large and waxy; perfect specimens will vie with Paul Neyron in size. A splendid grower. This is one of our favorites, and we advise it to be included in any list of roses made up.

MARIE GUILLOTT. (T.) White, tinted with pink and yellow. Vigorous grower, with large full double flowers.

MARIE VAN HOUTTE. (T.) In color a canary yellow, and when fully opened, edges of petals suffused with rose. A beautiful rose and a favorite with every one.

MARSHALL P. WILDER. (H. P.) Flowers very large, perfectly double; color bright cherry red, shading to crimson. One of our best.

MINNIE FRANCIS. (T.) A new Tea rose, originating at Charleston, S. C. It has now been tested long enough to



Marshall P. Wilder

prove its worth, and we list for the first time. Color, fine chamois red, richly shaded with velvet crimson. Buds long and pointed, very free and constant bloomer.

MLLE. FRANCISKA KRUGER. (T.) Color variable; in cooler weather it is a deep coppery-yellow, changing to lovely red shades in the warmer weather; A good grower and bloomer.

MRS. JOHN LAING. (H. P.) Clear soft pink, buds long and pointed; large, fragrant and fine form. Good grower and bloomer.

MRS. JOS. SCHWARTZ. (T.) White, flushed beautifully with pink; free grower, and extremely free flowering; cup-shaped and borne in clusters. One of the best in its class.

PAPA GONTIER. (T.) Free flowering rose, an old standard variety. Color, red and pink, with long pointed buds.

PAUL NEYRON. (H. P.) Probably the largest of all rose blooms, deep shining pink, very large, double, full and handsome. Grows to a great height the first season, and stems are almost thornless.

PERLES des JARDINS. (T.) As its name designates, is truly a Pearl of the Garden; in spring and fall color is gold-

den yellow, shading to creamy yellow at other seasons.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN. (H. P.) Universally known as the Black Rose, owing to its very deep, velvety-crimson color, passing to intense maroon. Large, fragrant and handsome.

RADIANCE. (H. T.) A brilliant rosy-carmine, displaying beautiful rich and opaline-pink tints in the open flower. Large size, with cupped petals. Delightfully fragrant.

RHEA REID. (H. T.) A cross of the American Beauty with a red seedling. Very double, fragrant, and a beautiful shade of red. No. 1, 35 cents; No. 2, 50 cents.

ROGER LAMBELIN. (H. P.) Strong upright grower, color glowing velvety-crimson; petals edged with white.

SAFRANO. (T.) Bright apricot yellow, changing to orange fawn; reverse of petals tinted with flesh pink; exceedingly beautiful in the bud; here it makes vigorous strong bush, and bears at all seasons.

TRIUMPHANT. (H. P.) Color dark magenta-red, passing to crimson. This is one of our most desirable dark colored roses, and is a strong healthy grower.

ULRICH BRUNNER. (H. P.) Brilliant cherry-red flowers, full and large, of globular form, is a seedling of Paul Neyron; good grower.

VICK'S CAPRICE. (H. P.) A variegated rose, large, fragrant and attractive flowers of satiny pink, distinctly striped and shaded with white and carmine. Blooms at frequent intervals during the entire season. Healthy and vigorous.

WHITE AMERICAN BEAUTY. (H. P.) This rose is listed under various names, as Winter American Beauty, F. Karl Druschki, Snow Queen, etc. The most magnificent pure white rose in our collection. Size is very large, and buds are superb. Makes heavy wood and bloom can be cut with very long stems. No. 1, 35 cents; No. 2, 50 cents.

WHITE KILLARNEY. (H. T.) A sport from Killarney; a better grower than that variety; color white, slightly tinged pink. No. 1, 35 cents; No. 2, 50 cents.

WHITE MAMAN COCHET. (T.) A sport of Maman Cochet, very large and beautifully formed in both bud and open flower. Pure white when grown under glass, but taking on a faint bluish tinge out of doors, which enhances its beauty; fine for cutting.

W. R. SMITH. (T.) The soft blending of the salmon-pinks and the rose-pinks

makes this a beautiful rose. Vigorous growth, glossy foliage.

ZELIA PRADEL. (N.) Is of half-climbing habit, and very valuable in the South; flowers are pure white and slightly shaded to lemon-yellow; are produced in great clusters, full and fragrant. Can be easily trained to bush form. Rank grower.

CLIMBING VARIETIES.

BRIDESMAID. (C. T.) Dark pink, similar to Bridesmaid; finely formed in buds and open flower. A strong grower and very desirable.

CLOTH OF GOLD. (C. N.) Clean thrifty grower, color clean bright yellow, very full and double. Constant and profuse bloomer.

CLOTHILDE SOUPERT. (C. T.) A counterpart of its parent, the Clothilde Soupert. Flowers borne in large clusters; of round, flat form with beautifully imbricated petals. Double, full and fragrant.

DEVONIENSIS. (C. T.) Of the Climbing Tea roses, this is one of the most vigorous and hardy; color is white, delicately flushed with pink in center. Semi-double, and very fragrant, sometimes called the Magnolia Rose.

DOROTHY PERKINS. (H. W.) A new rose of rampant growth, being very desirable for covering large spaces for porch or trellis; color clear shell-pink, borne in clusters, full and double, with crinkley petals. Leaves bright green and lustrous.

GAINESBORO. (C. H. T.) Color delicately tinged fawn. lustrous as satin. Blooms of good size and form. New.

JAMES SPRUNT. (C. N.) Deep cherry-red flowers, full, very double and sweet. For cut flowers it is one of the best, as they hold in perfect condition for a long time. Strong grower and prolific.

KILLARNEY. (C. H. T.) An exact counterpart of Killarney in every respect except that it is a vigorous climber. New.

LAMARQUE. (C. N.) Pale canary yellow, almost white; very double and

sweet. A strong climber, and profuse bloomer at all seasons. One of the oldest and most satisfactory varieties.

MARECHAL NIEL. (C. N.) This rose leads the entire list in popularity, if the number we send out is evidence. Pure golden yellow in color, very double and sweetly scented, and produced in great profusion. A great favorite throughout the South, and in California. It is not hardy enough for the colder sections.

METEOR. (C. H. T.) Makes a growth of 10 to 15 feet in a season. Blooms freely and persistently; deep, rich, velvety-crimson. This rose has been called the Perpetual-blooming Jacqueminot. Fine.

MRS. ROBERT PEARY. (C. H. T.) Is identical with the parent Kaserin Augusta Victoria excepting it has strong climbing habit. A creamy white.

RED MARECHAL NIEL. (C. N.) Lately introduced, a variety of same growth and foliage as Marechal Niel, with flowers a handsome rich red. Stock very limited.

REINE MARIE HENRIETTE. (C. T.) A pure shade of cherry red, and does not fade off into undesirable tints. Is beautifully formed, large and double. One of the best red climbing roses.

REVE D'OR. (C. N.) Better known as Climbing Safrano. A beautiful pillar rose, color orange yellow or deep saffron, full and sweet. In fall these flowers put on a most gorgeous hue.

WOOTON. (C. H. T.) Very large open flowers, finely formed; bright magenta-red, and violet crimson; richly shaded. This is a sport from the famous bush rose of the same name.

Business Terms and Conditions

Please Read Carefully Before Ordering.

SEASON FOR SHIPPING STOCK. Our stock is usually ready for shipment by November 15th, and season closes about March 1st. This does not apply to citrus trees, or potted stock from the greenhouse, which can be shipped practically throughout the year. Orders can be booked any time to go out as soon as season opens, or on date named in order.

PRICES IN THIS CATALOG are for stock carefully boxed or baled and delivered to the transportation companies here in good order, after which our responsibility ceases. We will, however, start tracer promptly for any delayed shipments and use all means at our command to secure prompt delivery. Five trees or plants at ten rates, fifty at one hundred rates, excepting on long lists of a few each of many varieties.

TERMS. Cash with order if for immediate shipment; on orders if booked in advance, twenty-five per cent. down at time of placing the order to insure us reserving the goods, balance due at time of ordering goods shipped.

PACKING. All stock sent out is carefully packed in paper-lined boxes or bales, without charge, and every care taken that stock shall reach its destination in good fresh condition.

SUBSTANTIAL LABELS are attached to all stocks sent out.

SUBSTITUTION. Customers as a rule prefer we substitute varieties of equal merit when certain ones are exhausted. We do this, but never until kinds ordered are entirely sold out. We cheerfully refund the money instead of substituting if requested to do so. We urge you to place orders early in season as possible. No nursery, however large, can keep a full supply of all varieties and grades late in the season.

OUR GUARANTEE is that all stock sent out is well grown, true to name, properly packed and shipped as instructed. Under the foregoing guarantee our liability is limited to the original price received.

ERRORS. Very few of us never make mistakes, and in the most careful work they will sometimes creep in; if promptly notified any error will be promptly corrected. We are doing our utmost to please every customer.

ORDERS BY MAIL. We do not advise, except in very light weight shipments. Express rates are now reduced to where this mode compares closely in cost to mail. We will return whatever amount is in excess of the charges sent us for goods.

Please do not ask for shipments of a lesser amount than \$1.00, as such orders are as a rule unprofitable to both of us.

SAMPLE NUTS. We have a test block of pecans in over forty named kinds, and can generally furnish samples of those desired.

We can also furnish many of these varieties in quantity, as Stuart, Van Deman, Curtis, Teche, Delmas, Success, Schley, Russell and others. Write us your list of wants in these fine eating pecans and we will quote you. These will be ready for shipment latter part of November. Sample nuts are 5 cents each, or 60 cents per pound, postpaid.

CHARGES OF INSPECTION FOR PROPOSED PLANTINGS. Until recently, we made no charge for this, but the requests for such have increased to that extent it is now too great to be given gratis; therefore we make a charge to cover the time actually expended. If those desiring such service will state exact location of land and area proposed to plant, kind of trees, etc., desired thereon, we will personally go over the proposition and make a full report upon same at the rate of five dollars per day and the necessary traveling expenses. This total expense to be deducted from amount of order for stock if same is placed with us. This applying to orders of such size as will of course warrant it.

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Gainesville Nurseries

Gainesville, Florida